

THE DAILY STAR

SIR GANDO.

Time the tailor sat busily at work. Swelling and ambitious dreams occupied his brain; for, though mean of birth and small of stature, great was that tailor's bump of self-esteem, and doughty were the deeds which, in imagination, he rehearsed.

The day was sultry, and the tailor sorely troubled by swarms of flies, when, perceiving a number settled on a melon which lay near, he suddenly smote them with the garment he was making and slew seven.

"Oh, ho!" quoted the tailor, "now I am a hero! Seven at a stroke!" And, forthwith, casting aside his needle, he accosted himself in full armor and, on his shield in letters of gold the proud motto: "Seven at a stroke," and departed, to seek fortune and further glory in the world of chivalry.

It chanced one day that, as he lay asleep in a grassy dell, the king of the country through which he was journeying rode by, with many nobles and attendants, and all stopped to comment on the gallant and warlike guise of the unknown knight. The motto on his shield was read, and excited some anxiety, as it was evident that he was a very undesirable foe; while, could his services be secured, he would be invaluable as a friend.

The little tailor was awake amid the eager discussion of the subject, and accepted the honorable salutations he unexpectedly received with calm and undaunted impudence.

He was without delay introduced to the king in the character of a warrior seeking employment for his invincible sword, and was entertained at court with great honor.

With many regrets, that, being at peace, he could for the present offer the brave stranger no active employment in his service, the king begged he would not refuse to take the command of a body of his troops, and reside at court in the enjoyment of wealth and luxury, till such time as fortune should open a way to further deeds of fame.

With a very good grace, the valiant tailor submitted to a life of inaction, and wore the laurels of imaginary glory with admirable dignity. But, ere long, many of the good king's officers and courtiers became jealous of the favored stranger, and the monarch found that he should lose some of his best servants if he retained him at court. Yet he feared the resentment of so powerful a knight, should he dismiss him.

After anxious deliberation the king sent for Sir Gando Thredalbane (for such was the name he had assumed) and informed him that, as a mark of the high esteem in which he held his valor and prowess, he had selected him to go on an expedition requiring the greatest courage and personal strength, and the success of which was to be rewarded with nothing less than the hand of the princess royal in marriage, and half his kingdom.

Now these promises dazzled Sir Gando amazingly, and he professed himself fit and ready to do anything in the world; nor did his confidence abate when the king explained that the work in hand was positive death and destruction of two terrific giants, of cruel and cannibalistic propensities, who inhabited a gloomy forest, and were the scourge and dread of the country. None hitherto sent against them had escaped a fearful fate, but the king hoped everything from his noble friend, Sir Gando, and offered a strong body of troops to assist him.

It is certain the little hero had no wish at all to find himself in the larder, or smoking on the table of those monsters, and equally certain that he had not the remotest idea how he was to avoid that remarkably uncomfortable situation. Yet, trusting to fortune and his wits (his sword he never dreamt of) he maintained a dauntless bearing, and gayly set forth on his perilous enterprise.

Arrived at the outskirts of the forest, and desiring his attendants to await him there (they be it known, nothing loth to obey) Sir Gando made his way cautiously toward the deepest recesses of the dark and silent woods.

The atmosphere was still. An oppressive gloom overhung the place; but suddenly, as he advanced, he heard an unearthly noise, and perceived the leaves waving to and fro with a strange, strong, regular motion, quite unaccountable, until, as he crept nearer, he discovered a giant and fearful being of whom he was in search. His mighty snoring it was that he heard, and which, with strong blast, made their leafy canopy bow.

The sight made poor Timo tremble and turn pale, and for a moment he was inclined to flee; but remembering the reward, and summoning his wits to the support of the knightly character of Sir Gando, he filled his pockets with stones, and hastily scrambling up in the tree, placed himself on a branch which overhung the giant. Then with the stones he began to pelt one of them about the head. Very soon the monster raised himself, and, glaring around for an enemy in vain, he fiercely demanded of his companion what he meant by daring to strike him. He, of course, denied the charge, and, after some high words, they lay down.

No sooner did they move again, than the tailor betook himself to pelting the other, who, in his turn, started up in a fury which was with difficulty appeased by his friend.

Once more they composed their gigantic limbs to rest, and closed their bloodshot and fiery eyes; but the dexterous Sir Gando now contrived to drop heavy stones on each hideous head at the same moment, when, with a fearful roar, both giants sprang to their feet, and attacked each other in frantic rage, tearing up trees and rocks, and hurling them at each other with such dire effect that they both fell dead, shaking the solid earth for a mile round with the shock, and

making the whole forest echo with their dying howls.

During this wild combat, the poor little hero's courage had been fast evaporating, especially as he every minute expected his tree to be uprooted for a club. But joyfully assuring himself that they were no more, he slipped from his perch, and, with his sword, inflicted many wounds, which certainly would have been deadly, on the prostrate bodies.

Then, rejoining his followers, he bade them ride into the forest, if they had any curiosity to behold his slain adversaries. Nothing could exceed their amazement at his speedy and complete victory; and they returned to the city to report the marvelous news.

Sir Gando appeared before the king, expecting to receive the promised reward; but the monarch, secretly regretting that the unknown adventurer had survived to claim so dear a treasure as his daughter, determined once more to attempt to dispose of the inconvenient hero, and with flattering words requested him, as a particular favor, to exert his prowess once more before his marriage, and rid the country of a very large and dangerous unicorn, which, roaming in an almost impenetrable forest, issued forth continually, and did moral hurt to the neighboring inhabitants. The amiable Sir Gando Thredalbane kindly agreed to postpone his happiness, and give this satisfaction to his future father-in-law; and, taking a strong rope, he bade his attendants lead on to the forest.

Arrived there, he as before, chose to enter it alone; and had not proceeded far when he beheld the unicorn charging him full speed with leveled horn, that being its mode of attack. Sir Gando was not anxious to prove the sharpness of that terrible spear in his precious person; he stood still with his back to a tree till the animal seemed close upon him, then, lightly slipping aside, the horn of this fleetest and fiercest of the equine race pierced to the very heart of the tree, and remained immovably fixed.

Now was the tailor glad at heart; and securing the creature's legs with the rope without difficulty, as it seemed stunned by the shock against the tree, and dispatching it with his sword, he summoned his men, and causing them to extract the horn, he cut off the singular head of the unicorn, and returned to present the trophy to his bride. The king could not deny that Sir Gando had well and fairly earned his reward; yet once more he sought to escape the obligation to bestow it, by getting rid of the lawful claimant.

"Noble and valiant Sir Gando," he exclaimed, "you are a matchless and invincible knight. Your deeds are brilliant, and surpass all I know. For my own part, I am amply satisfied, and ready to fulfill the conditions. Will you excuse a woman's whim, and gratify the queen by slaying an enormous and savage wild boar, which hitherto has not only been assailed in vain, but to the destruction of all who have attempted it? The lair of the monster is in a darkly wooded and rocky glen, close by the country palace I design for your residence during your honeymoon, which accounts for the queen's wish, I may add, the dear Princess Highbornia's anxiety to have it destroyed. Now, I scarcely like to press the matter, the danger is so imminent. It seems encroaching on your patience; but—"

"Say no more, your majesty!" cried poor Timo, irresistibly flattered, although really not over-pleased at the prospect of more danger.

"It shall not be said I left anything undone for the safety or pleasure of the fair Princess Highbornia."

Taking guides to conduct him to the haunts of this dangerous and powerful wild beast, Sir Gando departed; and, on reaching the place, advanced alone to the perilous encounter, for which he had not long to wait.

The savage boar no sooner saw the intruder, than, taking aim with lowered head, he made at him full tilt with glaring eyes and foaming mouth, his horrid tusks threatening the most fearful death. This time the little tailor thought it was all up with him; his heart beat fast, his eyes grew dim; and, glancing round in vague hope of an idea, he perceived an old ruined building, into which, with the speed of despair, he rushed with the boar at his heels.

The single window of the little ruin was high. He clambered up to it, sprang through it to the ground, flew like lightning round the walls, and banged the door close shut, thus imprisoning his furious foe. Then, hastily returning to the window, he pierced the raging boar with successive arrows, from his bow until it fell exhausted from loss of blood, and soon expired.

Now the King dared not again run the risk of mortally offending this brave knight, whose prowess was so well tried, and whose fame was spread far and wide; so he resolved to do the thing with a good grace, and celebrate the nuptials with prodigious splendor. The Princess Highbornia being fortunately in love with no one else, accepted her fate with all becoming submission and aristocratic indifference.

A proud and happy man was little Timo; and some time passed smoothly, when it began to be observed that the princess occasionally looked anxious and perplexed; and at length, one morning she desired audience of the king and queen, and told them that her husband said very strange things in his sleep, quite unaccountable, in fact, unless—she hesitated, and grew pale—"unless he had been a—"

"What, my daughter? Speak, dearest child!"

"Been a—murderer?" suggested the queen.

"Pirate? spy? traitor?" cried the king.

"Ah, no! worse, I think," replied the princess; "and she hid her face and faintly whispered, 'a tailor!'"

The queen went into hysterics, and the king into a passion on the spot; and it was some time before the princess could explain that the expressions which led her to this painful conclusion were such as these: "Boy, bring me the goose;" "Sew on those buttons, and be sharp about it;" "What! lost the needle again; I shall crack that thick skull with the

yard measure some day;" and many other shocking things to the like effect.

The thought of his royal daughter having been bestowed on a tailor was not to be tolerated with an instant's calmness. A watch was set that night at the door of the apartment, with strict orders that on the utterance of any words to prove his base and plebeian origin, the pretended knight should instantly be dragged into the courtyard and hung to the lamp-post. This did really appear very hard lines to the poor fellow when the plot was made known to him by a secret friend; for he naturally thought that he had, one way or another, very fairly won his spurs by this time, although he had certainly assumed them somewhat prematurely.

He disliked the idea of a midnight execution unconsciously, and shuddered at the notion of being whisked out of his warm bed and set swinging by the neck in the cold night air till he was dead. However, he made no attempt to escape and retired to rest at the usual hour, soon appearing to be sound asleep.

The band of armed men came softly and cautiously to their station, and remained in eager watch for the words which were to be Timo's death-warrant.

Soon his voice was heard, in dull, thick tones at first, as speaking in heavy sleep, "I must finish these trousers to-night. Where are the shears, boy? be quick, stupid!" Then, by degrees, more and more loudly, came the words, "Must I hit you over the knuckles with the yard-measure? Beware how you anger me. Have not I slain seven at a stroke; slaughtered two giants; captured and put to death the greatest of monsters; destroyed an unconquerable wild boar; and now," he thundered, springing out of bed with a clasp of steel, "down with the cowardly knaves who stand behind the door!"

The men tarried not to see it opened, but fled in dismay. And so the royal family were fain to hush the matter up, and put a good face upon it, after all; while the prudent and forbearing as well as valiant tailor had the wisdom to avoid showing that he had been fully aware of their kind intentions on that memorable occasion. And thus, all parties tacitly consenting to let bygones be bygones, little Timo long flourished as the famous Sir Gando Thredalbane, and in process of time ascended the throne as king consort.

The Spread of Mahomedanism.

[The Spectator.] In Africa, the Arab missionaries are indefatigable; they penetrate into regions which no European has ever seen, and they convert whole tribes at once, raising their tribes to be added, decidedly in the scale of civilization. A Housea, for example, is far beyond any other negro of the Western coast. There is more than a possibility, a strong probability, that they will, before many generations have elapsed, have converted all the remaining Pagan tribes of Africa, and have made that continent, Abyssinia excepted, Musliman from the Mediterranean to the Zambesi; and possibly, though that is a different question, have built up a very extensive kingdom.

In Arabia, the creed tends constantly to become more fanatical and earnest. In India, as is now well understood from the census records, Mussulman expansion never ceases. Their peculiar philosophy, with its sovereign deity unclouded even by his own laws, sole source of right, as well as sole claimant of loyalty, attracts the Indian mind; while their dogma of equality within the faith is irresistible to castes which suffer day by day from the pressure of the social hierarchy. A Pariah who becomes a Mussulman becomes also a respectable man. It was stated forty years ago by very acute missionaries that Islam gained more in India than it lost in the remainder of the world; Sir George Campbell declared officially that Bengal was becoming a Mussulman province, with Hindus interspersed; and in Madras whole villages become Mussulman at once.

There must be more than 50,000,000 of Mussulmans in India, the conversions have gone on throughout the great Hindu revival which has attended our rule, and the possibility that all India might become Mussulman has been repeatedly discussed. Our own impression is, we confess, that this will be the case; that this form of theism has for dark races an attraction which the Gospel has not, and that the death-blow of the oldest Paganism will come not from Christianity, but from the only form of monotheism which Indians seem able both to comprehend and approve.

Even if the Mussulmans should win only the bulk of the lower classes, as they have done in many Bengalee districts, the position of the Brahmans will become a painful one, while the British chance of peaceful ascendancy will be materially diminished. Mussulmans can live in peace with Hindus, and even imitate some of their ideas, such as the naturalness of caste, but their tendency is to rule, and their spiritual pride, when compressed, is apt to develop into an overmastering passion. They will bear oppression from their own people, as we see in Turkey, and even from foreigners, as regards their civil or political rights, but to be oppressed because they are Mussulmans excites them beyond all bearing.

Massachusetts Historical Notices.

[Boston Journal.] The original "Colony Charter," so-called which is framed and occupies a place on the wall of the private office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, was taken down Friday morning and photographed for use in the Memorial volume of Boston. This charter which is in a perfect state of preservation, and for 40 years has been an object of interest to visitors at the State-house, was granted by Charles I. in 1628, and two years later was brought over by Gov. Winthrop. The very box in which it was brought is now in the Secretary's office. It is nearly 3 feet long, from 6 to 8 inches wide, is covered with leather and bears a strong resemblance to a violin case. The second or "Province Charter," granted by William and Mary in 1691, also hangs in the Secretary's room, and is equally well preserved.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

New Costumes and Materials for the Season—The Varied Assortment of Black Goods—Matching Different Articles of Dress—Some New Costumes—Hats, Shoes and Gloves.

Special Correspondence of the Star.

NEW YORK, May 17.

A great variety of black materials is to be seen this spring, and it is more than probable that all will play a prominent part in the fashions. There are grenadines with moire antique stripes, with large damasque designs on their grounds, and very fine dots on the same. There is also, a fine canvas material, which is soft, and something like the old-fashioned double barege; it is called "voile." These light fabrics are used both for short walking dresses and elegant evening toilets. They are trimmed with jet, beaded embroidery, lace plaits, and ribbon loops. The loops are generally of double-faced moire antique, with family satin, made long and sewed perfectly flat to the dress.

Black and white trimmings are very suitable for this style of toilet, such as white and black lace mixed, or with fringe under the lace, or even with only black and white double-faced ribbon. Some ladies who have unusually fine figures, wear princess-cut dresses, trimmed around the lower border with plaits, fringes, or ruchings, which extend up the middle in front, where there are also ribbon loops. This style, with the addition of a Valenciennes ruching around the neck, is Sara Bernhard's favorite style of dress; her attire is of velvet, satin, or pekin, but always black or white.

The black and white fabrics, made of light tissues, which are worn by this fashion, are very attractive, and trimmings replacing the bands of feathers and fur, and made of lace, fringe, or woven marabout. The dress is always cut princess style. All tastes can be satisfied with the present fashions, and if short toilets are preferred to the above described long ones, there is an endless variety of the latter to be selected from. Many of the long skirts are now draped in puffs, and in different ways, so as to make short skirts without cutting them. Square trains are best suited to this purpose; they are raised by means of a few stitches or buttons.

The bright-colored plaits which are placed under black or white dresses are of red, blue, pink, or mauve-colored satin. They must be placed so as to show very little, only, in fact, when walking. The color generally corresponds with that of the like-thread or silk hose worn with all dressy suits. It is still the fashion for every article of dress to correspond with the suit worn. For instance, with a mauve-colored toilet the trimmings are in a darker shade; passementeries and fringes are shaded from light mauve to dark purple. The stockings are purple, the sun-shade or parasol has a mauve ground, with violet stripes. The straw bonnet is trimmed with pansy-colored plumes and mauve-colored ribbons.

The bright-colored foulards and percales in red and yellow, with broad stripes and cachemire designs, are more suitable for colored undershirts, to be covered with black or dark tunicques of various woolen fabrics, than for any other purpose. Only very experienced dress-makers succeed with these materials; dresses made by an unskilled hand are failures. The fancy materials, such as Oriental designs on sapphire or "Titian" groundings, or pompadour pekins, are at present only used for skirts and trimmings, with plain gray or beige cachemire. Many of the fabrics now used are employed in this manner. The whole beauty of these fancy articles depends on the style in which they are made. If a toilet is peculiar it must be handsome, becoming, and of perfect cut.

Almost all Parisian bonnets have mauve or purple trimmings. Nearly all capotes are trimmed with flowers. Plumes will be more used for round hats. Among the flowers most in use are velvet and silk pansies, violets, cornflowers, gillyflowers, and bunches of lilacs. Very few roses are used. These flowers are arranged in very flat garlands, and placed around the brims of the bonnets. There are few other colors worn besides mauve. The most favored, however, are brass, sulphur, fire, and caroubier. The ribbon and flowers match in color. Many shaded plumes are used. Some commence with garnet and end in orange fire color, all the different shades coming between. A small black straw capote worthy of mention sits lightly, and is placed rather back on the head, showing the flat band of hair; it is trimmed with fine golden lace.

Placed very flat on the left side are two branches of lilacs, which fall very low on the neck. Another shape is a kind of pointed capote, with the crown covered with many-colored beads and the brim trimmed with old gold-colored "surah satine." On the side are old gold-colored plumes and broad strings of the same surah. A very becoming style worn this season is the Fanchon, made of some light fabric, such as gauze or blonde. The coiffure is trimmed with a natural flower or a small bird with reddish brown feathers, or even with a butterfly bow. One of these may be of black gauze, embroidered with gold and trimmed with red camellias in two shades.

Small confections will probably be worn all summer. They are too small to be uncomfortable in warm weather, as they scarcely fall below the waist and do not cover the arms. Grenadine mantles and the small style called margrave, are both very pretty. The latter consists of a pelerine, made of jet heads and placed on the edge of a kind of satin tippet, forming a collar which extends down the front. Small satin visages are also worn; they are very

short and taken in to the figure. The large mandarin sleeves are covered with rich passementerie of gold or electric beads and lace. These confections are made of silk broche granadine, Spanish lace, and many other light tissues. Fringes, passementerie and lace are all used together on "vite mantilles" and made in black and colors.

Some scarfs are to be seen—worn by very young ladies—but they do not match well with the masculine style of dress now popular. Many coachmen's capes, with several capes, are worn. Fichus and scarfs are draped around the neck "a Valenciennes," and made of gauze, lace and light draperies. These replace confections and are always worn with tight-fitting waists. A casaque, with a red hood, which is suitable for traveling wear, may be of "cochez"-colored cloth, with a hood of the same lined with striped satin. Although this garment has no side pieces, it is made to set tight to the figure by means of two gorges. It crosses in front.

A walking suit may be of heliotrope-colored satin and surah. The surah skirt is trimmed around with a plaited flounce of the same. On the right side, where the tunicque opens, is a panel-shaped piece composed of plaited flounces and heliotrope colored marabout fringe, in two shades. The tunicque is of surah. On the right side the apron is cut open, and above this is shirring. The open part, which turns over, is trimmed with a satin revers. On the lower border of the left side of the apron there is also a satin revers. The surah waist has a habit basque and a large satin collar.

The visite garment worn over this is also of satin. Each half is composed of two parts. There is a seam on the shoulder and another down the middle of the back. The upper part of the sleeve forms a part of the back. The garment is trimmed around with blonde plaits and passementerie. It opens in a point in front, where there is a full trimming of ribbon loops. Loops of the same are on the sleeves. The lingerie is of ruche lace. The "cabriolet," shaped hat worn with this suit is of gold-colored straw, lined and trimmed with old-gold-colored satin. On the side of the crown are old-gold-colored poppies, shading off brown.

Another suit may be of dove-colored cachemire de l'Inde, and of the same goods worked with dots. The false skirt is of "mousseline caoutchouc" bordered with a satin plaiting. On this skirt, placed at regular intervals, are plain inserted cachemire plaits, the centre one being rather larger than the others, and forming the apron. Between the inserted plaits are four quills of embroidered cachemire. Five of these are on the skirt. On the upper part of the skirt are six broad bias cachemire pieces, which are lined with foulard in the same shade. These form sashes, which are fastened one to the other on the sides and in the middle of the back. The plain waist is of embroidered cachemire, cut in the back tailleur shape. It has a long, plaited basque of the plain cachemire. Down the front are small flat buttons. Around the neck is a large plain cachemire ruching. The large "mousseline de soie" necktie is trimmed with lace. The small turban-shaped hat worn with this suit is of dove-colored straw, trimmed with brown, dove-colored feathers, and a bird.

A dress for house wear may be of shrim-colored "mousseline de laine" and garnet-colored "benigaline." The "benigaline" skirt is gathered at the waist and divided through the middle by means of two large puffs. On the sides of the apron are "mousseline de laine" panels, with bengaline revers. The skirt is covered in the back with a "mousseline de laine" overdress, forming a puff. The waist is of the same goods, with a single gore in front. The revers are of "benigaline." The back forms two long cut-outs, bound with the garnet-colored goods. These are trimmed with two fan-shaped plaits. The double collar is of "benigaline" and cachemire. The long sleeves have cachemire cuffs, below which fall two plaits. The buttons closing the waist down the front are ball-shaped and enameled. The lingerie worn with this dress is of plaited crape.

A "robe de chambre" may be of sky-blue cachemire and pearl-colored satin. The dress opens in front and forms revers of gray satin down either side. Down the side seam of the skirt is a plaiting forming a jabot of the woolen goods, lined with satin and bordered with lace. This joins the side seam to the train, which is trimmed with a box-plaited flounce, and surmounted by a gray satin plaiting. Above are narrow cachemire box-plaited ruffles. Under the flounce, on the border, is a narrow lace plaiting. The front of the dress is of gray satin; the upper part forms a false vest. The lower part is trimmed with a blue cachemire, box-plaited flounce, rather narrower than the one in the back, surmounted by three narrow plaits of the same. The cachemire sleeves are half long; on the inside are bands of satin fastened to the cachemire under buttons. The lower part consists of a deep satin plaiting, bordered with narrow white lace. The white lace cap matching this dressing-gown forms a Marie Stuart point, and is trimmed with a full and narrow lace ruching and light blue ribbon.

A suitable traveling dress is made of two kinds of woolen goods, one plain, the other figured on a claret-colored ground. The waist and back breadth, which is slightly draped, are of broche goods. The skirt is of stiff muslin, covered with plain goods, plaited up to the knees. On the border of the skirt is a ruching four inches deep, which falls below the plaiting of the dress. The lower part of the waist is cut open on the side of the basque, forming points, which are longer than the other part of the basque. The upper part of the waist is covered with a triple "carriack" collar.

Kid shoes continue to be more worn than any other kind. Shoes worked in arabesque designs in white embroidery are not likely to meet with much favor, as this fashion is not in good taste. The stockings most worn under open shoes are in dark plain shades of Lisle thread

and silk, generally in the color of the dress. The fashion for gloves is to have insertions of Chantilly or Valenciennes lace let in at the wrists of black or white gloves. XACT.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY. I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Hamilton, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, May 23, 1880, at 10 o'clock p. m., on the premises, south side of Poplar street, about 265 feet west of Western avenue, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot numbered (24) twenty-four, on plat of second subdivision made by Mills and Kline, of part of the Baker estate, in Section Nineteen (19), Township Three (3), Fractional Range Two (2), Shreve Purchase, Hamilton County, Ohio, which is duly recorded in Plat Book Three (3), Page 304, Hamilton County Records.

Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, corner of New Baltimore Pike and Trade street, North Fairmount, the following described real estate, to-wit: Four certain lots of land lying and being in the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, numbered one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and sixteen (113, 114, 115, 116), on a plat of subdivision made by William H. Clark, of property in Fairmount, which plat is recorded in Plat Book No. 4, Page 109, of the records of said county, to which plat reference is hereby made for a more particular description.

Lot No. 113 appeared at \$105.
Lot No. 114 appeared at \$105.
Lot No. 115 appeared at \$105.
Lot No. 116 appeared at \$205.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on day of sale and the balance in one and two years, with interest at six per cent, per annum from the day of sale, the interest payments to be secured by notes and mortgages on the premises sold.

To be sold by order of Court in Case No. 3,108, Hamilton Probate Court, wherein George R. Topp, Guardian of Henry Miller, a minor, is plaintiff and Henry Miller, his ward, is defendant.

GEORGE R. TOPP,
Guardian of Henry Miller, a minor.
HILDEBRAND & HILDEBRAND, Attorneys.
CHARLES W. BAKER, Auctioneer.
CINCINNATI, May 18, 1880.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Good Lot in Fairmount.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, IN THE notuda of the Court-house, in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m., the eastern 45 feet of Lot No. 207 in the subdivision of Fairmount, as made by Bryant and Trevor. The lot he to be sold in lots 45 feet on Central avenue and extends northwardly 300 feet to Clinton street, and lies 100 feet east of Kincaid street.

Appraised at \$325.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance in nine and eighteen months, with interest at six per cent, per annum, secured by mortgage on the premises.

To be sold by order of the Master Commissioner of Cincinnati, in Case No. 34,606, Thos. T. Heath, Assignee, vs. Anne M. Cattle, et al.

E. N. WILD,
Master Commissioner, 60 Johnston Building,
THOS. T. HEATH, Attorney.

LEGAL.

LEGAL NOTICE—ALBERT G. MANDEL, OF the City of New York, in the State of New York; the National Bank of Greenville, Michigan; in the State of Michigan; Thos. J. Mendon and Thaddeus Winter, partners as Mendon & Winter, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Elizabeth Tallant, whose place of residence is unknown, and Charles E. Shaffer, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that the petition of the County of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, did, on the 27th day of February, 1880, file her two petitions in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Hamilton, in said State of Ohio, in cases No. 61,632 and No. 61,633, as plaintiff against the said Albert G. Mandel, the National Bank of Greenville, Michigan, Mendon & Winter, Elizabeth Tallant, Charles E. Shaffer, Thos. J. Mendon, A. Q. Ross and others named in the said petitions as defendants, setting forth therein that the said T. J. Farrell gave to the said A. Q. Ross two mortgages on the following pieces of real estate in Hamilton County, Ohio, respectively, viz: Lots No. 34 and 35 of Sub-division of Merchants and Mechanics' Land and Building Association of Cincinnati, made by John C. Healy and recorded in Plat-book No. 212, of the Hamilton County Records; said lots 34 and 35 fronting each 50 feet on the south side of Sheehan ave. and extending back each 140 feet; and said mortgages were given to secure the payment of two notes respectively, each for the sum of \$300, with eight per cent, per annum interest from August 1st, 1876. That the said notes and mortgages were subsequently assigned for a valuable consideration, and are now owned by the said plaintiff. That there is due the said plaintiff on each of the said notes the sum of \$300, with interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, from August 1st, 1877, and that the other defendants, except M. T. Farrell and A. Q. Ross, claim some lien upon said lots 34 and 35 of said subdivision, by reason of the said mortgages pending. And that the plaintiff prays to have a judgment in each case, against said M. T. Farrell, and said A. Q. Ross for \$600 and interest at 8 per cent, per annum from August 1st, 1877; and that the said mortgages be foreclosed, and the said premises respectively sold clear and free of all incumbrances or liens of all the parties before mentioned, and the proceeds applied to the payment of liens according to priority, and the said Albert G. Mandel, the National Bank of Greenville, Michigan, Mendon & Winter, Elizabeth Tallant and Charles E. Shaffer, be notified to answer and answer said petitions on or before the third Saturday after the 26th day of May next.

CECILIA RENTZ,
Geo. H. HARRIS, her Attorney.
CINCINNATI, April 26th, 1880. ap21-6W

OXYGENATED AIR.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
OXYGENATED AIR
Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, &c.
For particulars call or send for large and beautifully illustrated Pamphlet, containing all engravings, Office, 226 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., the only place where the genuine OXYGENATED AIR can be found. Treatments sent to all parts of the world by express.

DR. E. L. HUNT, Propr.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The only positive cure. No Balsam Opobnia; no Mercury; no exposure; used in the U. S. Hospitals:
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MANSFIELD,"
"BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20th, 1884."
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan's Remedy' for venereal diseases in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends I recommend them strongly."

ALFRED C. BOWER.

"Asst. Surgeon, 5th N. Y. Vol." Many who are drugged by the quack for months could be cured in from two to four days by one package of Samaritan's Gift. Male package \$2, female \$4. Sold by ERNST WILFERT, Fourth and Walnut, and by druggists.

BUILDER.

JOHN WINTERBURN,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Shop—Nos. 17 and 19 Freeman Avenue. Residence—No. 21 Freeman Avenue.
ALSO, JACK SCREWS FOR HIRE.